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Report

Georgia

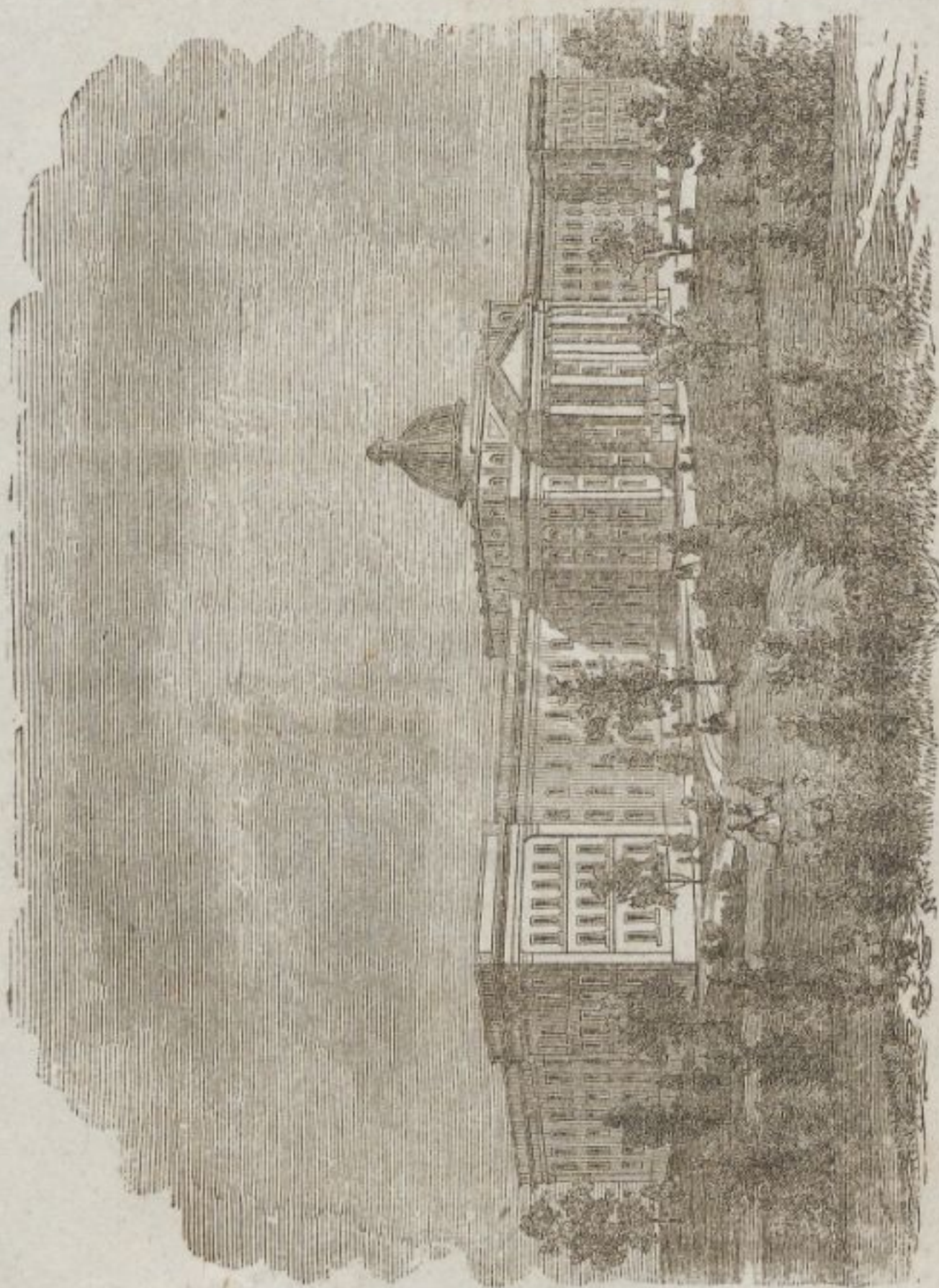
Oct. 24. 1859

4 page 10

GEORGIA LUNATIC ASYLUM







STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.



REPORT

OF THE

**TRUSTEES,**

SUPERINTENDENT AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

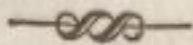
OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA,

FOR THE YEARS 1858 and 1859.



FEDERAL UNION POWER PRESS,  
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

1859.



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JAN. 28, 1937

THE TRUSTEES,

SUPERINTENDENT AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM

ON THE

STATE OF GEORGIA

FOR THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

—00—

FEDERAL UNION TOWER PRESS

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

1889

1889



MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 2d, 1859.

*His Excellency,*

JOS. E. BROWN,

SIR:—We herewith submit the report of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum; to which we have nothing to add, but to congratulate yourself, sir, and the people of Georgia, that we are blessed with such an Institution, and such a Superintendent. The Institution challenges the minutest inspection of all interested in it, (and they are the friends of our race) and the wonderful economy with which it is conducted, is a matter of as much astonishment to us, as it is of congratulation to its well wishers. If there is a better conducted Institution of this kind, or one costing as little to the people, we should be glad to become acquainted with it. Doctor Green and his assistants are entitled to all praise for their most successful fidelity, and we should be derelict to our feelings and to truth, if we did not thus publicly express our deliberate opinions, that we do not think another man in the wide limits of our State, could have accomplished what Doctor Green has accomplished for the noblest of Georgia's philanthropic advancements.

We are respectfully, your ob't. servt's.

D. C. CAMPBELL.  
MILLER GRIEVE.



Milledgeville, Oct. 24, 1859.

JOSEPH A. BROWN,

Sir:—We have with much interest perused the report of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, to which we have nothing to add, but to congratulate yourself, sir, and the people of Georgia, that you are blessed with such an Institution, and such a Superintendent. The Institution challenges the warmest interest of all interested in it, (and they are the friends of our race) and the wonderful economy with which it is conducted, is a matter of as much astonishment to us, as it is of congratulation to its well wishers. If there is a better conducted Institution of this kind, or one costing as little to the people, we should be glad to become acquainted with it. Doctor Green and his assistants are entitled to all praise for their most successful fidelity, and we should be desirous to our feelings and to truth, if we did not thus publicly express our deliberate opinion, that we do not think another man in the whole of our State, could have accomplished what Doctor Green has accomplished for the nobles of Georgia's philanthropic advancements.

We are respectfully, your obdt. servt.

D. G. CAMPBELL  
MILLER GRIEVE



**STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,**

NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE,

October 2nd, 1859.

To Col. D. C. CAMPBELL, Col. MILLER GRIEVE, and Dr.  
S. G. WHITE, Trustees, &c.

*Gentlemen:*

I most respectfully submit for your consideration, the annual report of this Institution; embracing the period from October 1st, 1858, to October 2d, 1859. And in doing so, I regard it my first duty to render profound gratitude to the Great Author of all our mercies, for the measure of success, which has attended our efforts during the past year, for the amelioration of this most calamitous form of human suffering, and our exemption from any serious misfortune. And, to the philanthropic people of Georgia, who, in noble and generous emulation of their sister States, have furnished so importantly increased facilities for the accomplishment of the beneficent designs of such institutions. We would say, God speed you in your good works, you will most surely have your reward. At a period in the history of the world, fortunately in all christian lands, long since past, the unhappy victim of this fearful malady, was regarded as one under the special wrath of God, for whose relief human agencies could avail nothing, one to be considered, as justly an outcast from society, who had brought disgrace upon his or her family. With such benighted views, it is not wonderful, that in those days, the unfortunate subject of this disease, was treated, even in the institutions erected for their care, like the most ferocious of wild beasts, and in some respects even worse. The latter part of the last century however, inaugurated a new system, based upon christian philanthropy, and more enlightened views of their true condition.—



Certain wise and benevolent individuals; in France and England, set on foot a series of experiments, as they were then without doubt considered, designed to demonstrate the great error, in reference to results, and the inhumanity of then existing systems of treatment for those hapless beings. Their experiments were eminently successful. A new and for those unfortunates, most blessed era, dawned upon the world, and the righteous reform, begun by Pinel in the "Bicetre" at Paris, and Tuke in the "Retreat" at York in England, has steadily and unwaveringly progressed, up to this day; when there does not exist, in any civilized country on the globe, an institution for the care of the insane, not managed upon what is termed the modern and humane plan, of treating those persons, which implies the substitution of comfort, kindness, gentleness, respect and patient forbearance, with every contrivance for healthful occupation of mind and body, for noisome cells, dark, dismal dungeons, chains, stripes, filth and wretchedness, in all its most awful forms. And it is a subject of heartfelt gratification to us, to know, that in no country has the reform, in all its principles, been more thoroughly carried out, than in our own. No where else, are there better institutions, or arrangements more complete and perfect, for the mitigation of this saddest of all human calamities. And it is a subject of special gratification to ourselves, and should be to every Georgian, who has a heart to feel for his fellow creatures, under the keenest suffering and the most awful privation, that our own institution will now compare favorably with any, in its respectability and capability of usefulness. It is unhappily true, however, that while such improvement has taken place in all institutions provided for the care of such persons, there are yet to be found, examples of horrible treatment of them at home; alike subversive of every principle of humanity, and all hope of restoration, or even improvement in the mental condition of the patient. The course pursued in these cases, is the result, doubtless, of a want of proper information, or an inability as the friends may have some reason to believe, to do better. We recently had a patient brought to us, who for three years was confined in a strongly built log hut, with



no clothing or bedding, (for he destroyed every thing of the kind given him,) the only openings in the hut being one in the side, barely large enough to pass food and water through, and another in one corner of the floor, which he was strangely expected to use understandingly. From this hut, he was removed, or any person went in to him, only once in the three years, and the individual who brought him here stated that the effluvia arising from the hut, was so intolerable that it was a difficult matter to approach it. We have a female here, whose father informed us, that during the winter he had been obliged to confine her upon a pallet, with each leg and each arm confined separately to the floor, and a chain across her neck. This female is here, often about the yard, regularly in the hall, and is subjected to no confinement whatever, except an occasional seclusion in her room. We have a gentleman here, who, for several years, was chained by the leg and hand-cuffed, in a common jail; he has been about three years in this institution, and though the subject of homicidal mania, has never been confined for a moment in any manner. Another was brought to us, who, it was stated, had been confined in jail for several months, chained and hand-cuffed, kept himself in a state of entire nudity all the time, was so furious and dangerous, that his food and water were pushed up to him in pans, with a long pole; and nothing, they said, could be done with him, in the way of control, until they made a cow skin, long enough to be used without the danger of his reaching them, with which, whenever he became furious, they regularly whipped him severely. He was brought here loaded with chains, which, in accordance with a rule, I never allowed to be violated, were at once removed. He was then taken to his room, entirely unrestrained; shortly after, going into his room, and sitting down upon the bed beside him, I remarked that I regretted to learn that his friends had felt themselves obliged to subject him to such treatment, but that he need fear nothing of the kind here; just then, a gleam of reason passed across his mind, and he replied, "Yes sir, and I never would have been so bad if they had not treated me so." In an instant, his mind was in a state



of utter confusion again. The poor fellow, however, suffered no such inflictions here, and though often a violent, destructive, and dangerous man, after the lapse of eight months went home entirely restored. These cases might be multiplied, if the time at our command, or proper limit to this report would allow. They serve to show the necessity, yet existing, for more enlightened views upon the subject among the people, and the sacred duty, of making such proper provision for their care, in public institutions, as will leave no occasion or excuse for such management, to use the mildest possible term, in relation to it.

✓ We had the satisfaction, in February last, to enjoy the pleasure of a visit from that noble woman, Miss D. L. Dix, who has devoted her life, to the amelioration of human suffering in all its varied forms, but specially to the proper care and provision for the insane. She has for many years, been frequently traversing the different portions of the Union, and visited nearly all the countries of Europe, on her mission of mercy. To her untiring and self-sacrificing efforts, by investigating the number and condition of the insane within their borders, and by efforts and appeals, in their behalf, (such as only Miss Dix could make,) to the people and their representatives, the citizens of several of the States are prominently indebted, for the admirable institutions for the care of the insane, now existing in them. On the occasion of her late visit to us, she had the kindness to say that if we desired it, and supposed that good results might be expected from such a course, she would visit the cities of Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Columbus, and solicit for the benefit of our peculiarly afflicted charge, donations of books, pictures, musical instruments, &c., or the means of supplying such things. We of course cheerfully accepted her kind offices, and have much pleasure in attesting their success, aided as she was, by a committee of prominent citizens of each of those places. To the benevolent citizens of the cities above named, and those of Milledgeville, who have kindly responded to our own call, we would render our most sincere and grateful acknowledgements, for their generous donations, the beneficial effects of which, few persons



can fully appreciate, who have not been long in familiar intercourse with the insane. To those for whose restoration we may not (according to human judgment) hope, they are constant sources of relief and comfort, and upon the curable, exert a most valuable remedial influence. Any thing that can pleasantly occupy and interest the mind of an insane man or woman, serves to relieve it, from the harrassing and corroding influence, of the painful delusions with which it may be occupied, and to direct it into healthy channels of action. And there are no doubt, recent cases, in which, if the mind could be kept free from undue excitement, and thus perpetually occupied, no other remedial agency would be demanded for its restoration. During the past year, the work placed by the act of 1853, under the charge of a special commission, has been completed. There were several things, however, which it was within their province to have done, but for the accomplishment of which the means in their hands did not suffice; some of those items being of absolute necessity, we have been obliged so far as we could, within our means, to go on and complete.

In relation to the improvements contemplated by the appropriations for the manufacture of brick, and the erection of the wall, they have not progressed satisfactorily. It was a great mistake, on the part of the Legislature of 1857, not to allow us to go on and make the brick ourselves, as we had done for three years previous, and in the doing which we had saved to the State over fifteen thousand dollars. Out of the requirement that the contract should be let to the lowest bidder, has grown all the delay that has occurred, and by which the work has been retarded. Had we literally adopted the course required by the Legislature, and His Excellency the Governor would have allowed the brick to be made elsewhere than upon the premises of the Asylum, it must have inevitably resulted, in getting for the money, not more probably, than half the brick wanted, as the estimate was based upon the expectation that we should make them ourselves, (for which we were already prepared) upon the most economical plan possible, and without the item of profit. The Governor very properly required, that as one



of the conditions, the brick should be made upon the premises, as directed by the law. Under such circumstances, general bidders, as we had every reason to believe, could not be induced to come forward, unless upon such terms as were wholly incompatible with our means. In this dilemma, we were forced, either to allow the whole matter to lie over, take the chances of having to pay about double what had been contemplated, or under a different state of things would have been necessary; or endeavor to procure assurance of a bid under which we would be warranted in going forward. Such an arrangement was effected with the Keeper of the Penitentiary, who at that time had many hands he could not advantageously employ. Proposals were then called for by advertisement, and the contract was let to Gen. McConnell, Keeper of the Penitentiary, being the lowest bidder. Considerable time, however, was lost in effecting this arrangement, advertising, and the preparations necessary to enable the Penitentiary to have the convicts out here. They were subsequently much troubled with sickness of the prisoners working near the creek and river, and with the difficulty of keeping them there. In addition, they had a contract with the building Commissioners, to supply them with some six or seven hundred thousand brick, for the completion of work which was regarded as of primary necessity, and accordingly first supplied. The result was, that by the close of the season, a very small proportion of the brick necessary for the wall, was made. At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation was made, for erecting our wall, and also for making extensive improvements at the Penitentiary. It would now become necessary for them to have the labor of the convicts in putting up the improvements contemplated at the Penitentiary, and in this way they would have full employment for all who had been engaged the previous season, in making brick at the Asylum, and very much more to their interest and advantage.—Consequently they set about endeavoring to effect a transfer of their contract with us. This, after a lapse of some time, they accomplished. But in the mean time, the period had passed, in which the contractor could have hired for the en-



suing year, a sufficient force of suitable, able bodied negroes, whom he could have retained and controlled; and depending upon the uncertain labor of such white men as he could get in this vicinity, his operations progressed slowly and unsatisfactorily. From some cause, the burning of the first kiln put up, proved an entire failure, was reburned without improvement, and from the influence of long continued wet weather, at an otherwise favorable season, his work was much retarded. The greatest difficulty, however, consisted in his not having a competent force of suitable laborers, and it is due to him to state, that he advertised for twenty able negroes, for whom he offered to pay twenty dollars per month, but failed to get them. Indeed it is true according to the observation of every one, that there never has been a year within our recollection, when it was so difficult in this neighborhood, to hire such persons. The end is, that our work in putting up the wall, is not more than half done, and what we hoped to effect this year in relation to it, cannot be accomplished before the next. Early in the present year, we advertised for proposals, for laying the brick in the wall, &c., received several bids, and awarding it to the lowest, effected a favorable contract, with Mr. Mullally of Hancock, who makes all necessary excavations for the foundation, and furnishes every thing, except brick and lime, at two dollars and eighty cents per thousand brick laid, as measured in the wall. And the work of Mr. Mullally, has thus far been satisfactory, and would have been completed entirely this year, if he could have been furnished with suitable brick with sufficient regularity and dispatch. We effected a contract with Mr. Charles Parsons, of Savannah, for the delivery at Midway, of such amount of the best Rockland lime as might be wanted, at one dollar and forty-three cents per barrel. We have the the bonds, with satisfactory security of all the contractors.

The census returns of the present year, admonish us, that the day is not far distant, when a positive necessity will exist, for the exclusion of idiots from the Lunatic Asylum, and the making, as in other States, separate, and altogether different provision for them. Those returns show that there are four

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hundred *lunatics* in the State of Georgia, (including those we have,) now entitled to admission. This institution, unless crowded to an injurious extent, can provide for only three hundred and twenty-five such persons.— While we may hope in the mercy of God, that a necessity will never exist, at any one time, for providing for a larger number of the *insane* than that, what is to be done for the four hundred and forty-two *idiots* in the State, as shown by the census returns? It is scarcely necessary for me to present again my views upon the subject, submitted to the last and previous Legislature. Briefly, however, I would say, a hospital for the insane, is no suitable place for idiots. It is not usual to find them in such institutions; their association with the insane exerts a most injurious influence upon many of the latter; far less expensive arrangements are necessary for their care; they are usually harmless, and few persons are so poor, as not to be able to take care of them, and provide for their very limited wants.— Again, to fill up your Asylum with such persons, is to exclude those, who, if they are promptly placed in the institution, will, in all probability, be entirely restored, to give comfort and happiness to their families, and to be useful members of society, or in the calculating language of the politico economist, to become producers instead of consumers. Again, it is to exclude that class, whom the safety of families or communities, may demand should be in some way confined, and the confinement of whom otherwise, must be revolting to their friends, is contrary to all just views of humanity, and will prove subversive of any hope for their restoration. I think it would at least be wise, and in accordance with the philanthropy of the age, to appoint some proper commission, to investigate the subject fully, ascertain in what manner those unfortunate human beings are provided for in other States, what number there are in our own State, whose condition really demands, or would be improved, by special arrangements for their care. There cannot be found anywhere, more beautiful examples of Heavenly charity, than I have seen in some of the establishments which I have visited, called schools for idiots.—



The success resulting from efforts for the amelioration of their condition, and the development of their minds, in places expressly provided for their care and management, is not only delightful to behold, but most astonishing. It is now definitely settled that under such circumstances, a large proportion of the congenital imbeciles, accustomed to be regarded, as little if any thing better, in mind and habits, than the lowest and most loathsome of all God's creatures, are susceptible, under the influence of constant, patient and persevering efforts, (if taken between the ages of seven and fourteen years) of such improvement and development of mind, as renders them, not only cleanly, orderly and well behaved, but capable of receiving religious instruction, and providing for their own subsistence, in various kinds of employment. This is a subject that should command the earnest consideration of every philanthropist. But a hospital for the insane is not the place in which we can hope for the attainment of such results, in the case of the unfortunate idiot.

The question has been presented on two or three occasions by one of our Governors, and the reports of committees of the Lunatic Asylum, as to whether some suitable provision should not be made for the proper care of the insane negroes of the State. I have been requested to present the subject for the consideration of the Legislature at this time. The last census affords us no information as the number of those persons now in the State. It is, however, known to be small, probably not exceeding thirty or forty. They could be provided for readily here, but it would be essential that entirely separate buildings and enclosures should be erected, at a proper distance from those now occupied. A very trivial tax upon each slave would provide the means for the erection of such buildings and enclosures, and a merely nominal tax on each, cover the annual cost of care and maintenance. Humanity requires that they should be properly cared for, and should the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, determine upon presenting any plan for the attainment of this desirable object, we will cheerfully furnish any additional and more precise information that may be wanted, so far as it is in our power.



The ordinary and regular operations of the institution, during the past year, have been attended with a degree of success for which we have abundant reason to be thankful, much has been accomplished in the way of necessary and useful improvements about the place, and increasing our facilities for fulfilling the great purposes of all such establishments. A very large proportion of the *recent* and as usually ranked curable cases, have been restored and returned to their homes and families; and others are, we think, in a favorable state of convalescence. We have had the pleasure to number also among the restored, some cases of more chronic character. Within the last eighteen months there have been received of satisfactorily ascertained *recent* cases, twenty-five, of whom nineteen have been discharged *cured*, three remain decidedly improved, and we believe likely ultimately to recover, one was removed by her friends from the North, and two died. I would again urge the very great importance there is, in every possible view, in the placing the insane in such an institution at the earliest day practicable after being satisfied that the mind is in any degree disordered. This statement of course has no reference to the temporary disturbance of the mind, which often occurs from a variety of causes, and the probable brief existence of which may be reasonably expected. But it unfortunately frequently happens, that the friends of an insane person observe that some strange, and to them unaccountable change, has taken place in the manner, disposition or habits of the individual; they mark such change as it becomes more and more palpable, they wonder what is the matter, but never once suspect or are willing to believe, that he or she is insane; they very naturally indulge the hope that it will wear off; time passes, and it may be that various means are adopted by affectionate and devoted friends to employ and divert the mind and improve the health, if to them a state of disordered health is manifest. But the case progresses, and suddenly some serious outbreak occurs; the conviction is forced upon their minds that the person is now beyond any doubt insane. They are, it may be, shortly brought to the Asylum, and we are told, on



making enquiry in relation to the case, that this individual has been insane for a few weeks, or two or three months perhaps, basing that opinion upon the occurrence of the violent manifestations above mentioned. Pressing our enquiries more closely and minutely, we find in their history, abundant reason for knowing, that the incipient stage of this disease existed twelve or eighteen months before, or possibly for a longer period. In such case much valuable time has been lost, and the probability increased, of the existence now of organic disease of the brain, which primarily may have only been sympathetically affected. The proposition is very generally understood, that acute disease is more likely to be cured than chronic, but it is more eminently true of this disease than any other. *Recent insanity* is a specific technicality, and means cases the very inception of which dates *certainly* not farther back than one year. Of such cases, from seventy to ninety per cent, may confidently be expected to be restored, in all well conducted, properly managed and amply provided institutions, for the cure of such persons. But after the lapse of one year, the chances of restoration diminish very rapidly; and one of the best informed, and most experienced gentlemen, who has been connected with this speciality in America, made this remark, in reference to the importance of early proper treatment. He said that the chances for restoration were two ~~to~~ one in the first to the last 3 months of the same year. The number of deaths, within the past year, has been less than during the year previous, notwithstanding the number under our care, has within that period, been largely increased.— And as heretofore, has occurred almost exclusively among those who are brought here in a well nigh dying condition, or those of extreme age, and who are worn out by long continued irritation of the brain. It would be well that there was a provision of the law, prohibiting the sending to the Asylum, persons whose physical condition is such, as to render it certain, (according to all human judgment,) that they can survive but for a very few weeks, or months, at most; and who are so utterly helpless, as to be incapable of doing any injury to themselves or others.

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The financial affairs of the institution have been conducted with the strictest economy, at all consistent, with the best interests and welfare of the institution and its inmates. In probable evidence of which, I annex a table giving a statement, of the annual average cost of care, support &c., of the patients in different institutions for the care of the insane in the United States; drawn from the reports, or from direct communication with those having charge of them. From which it will be seen, that they are positively supported here, at a less annual average than in any one of them notwithstanding the very great advantage which some of them have of us, by their location in sections of country, where labor, and every species of supplies are vastly cheaper than in this region. I would by no means claim that this is the result alone, of our care and economy, on the contrary, I am satisfied, that in some of those institutions at least it results from the fact, that they are more liberally provided for. This indeed I know to be true, in reference to some of them, from personal observation. We have however always felt it to be our duty, to see, that while every thing compatible with our means was done to promote the comfort, contentment and restoration of our charge, elevate the character of the institution, and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, at the same time, to be very sure always, that our operations were kept within our means. There is a great mistake in the minds of many persons in relation to the character of Hospitals for the insane. Some are prone to regard them as a sort of prison house, designed only for the custody of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings in which they are to be provided for, in very much the same manner, as the inmates of other prisons. Again, others more kindly and philanthropic in their views, but scarcely less mistaken, regard them as Hospitals for the sick, in the light of ordinary hospitals, and would have them fare accordingly. Either of these views is most seriously erroneous and if adopted and acted upon, would not only fail to fulfill the humane design of ameliorating their unhappy condition, but would aggravate it, and speedily destroy them. If you would attain the highest and holiest ends, of human



effort in in their behalf, you must make generous and liberal provision for them. A distinguished gentleman who some years since was visiting the institutions of England, speaking of the completeness of all the arrangements for the care of the insane in that country, says, "This illustrates strongly the prevalence of a principle which I found every where recognized, and declared, as the practical fruit of thirty years experience. This principle is, that there is no such thing, as a just and proper curative, or ameliorating treatment of the insane, in *cheaply* constructed, or *cheaply* managed institutions; that the measure of expense of common paupers, never should be regarded, in providing for the insane; that a better class of alms-houses may be carried on for receiving lunatics, and dignified with the name of Asylums, or Hospitals, with some degree of *apparent* success, but to do the greatest amount of good to the insane, the minds of the people must be trained to understand and admit the absolute necessity of somewhat expensive arrangements; and if it is worth while to have any institutions, beyond those in which the most patients, or rather the most sufferers, can be crowded together, at the least charge, it is worth while to establish such as will accomplish all of cure or relief which is practicable." The principle above set forth, is fully recognized in our own country, and the result is, that there are to be found in the United States, as complete, perfect, and successful institutions of this kind as exist any where in the world. And our own if judiciously fostered by the State, may now be expected to take rank among the best of them.

We do not ask, or desire any *increase* of the appropriations for the support of pauper patients, and the employment of persons necessary about the place; but most certainly no reduction in those appropriations, can yet safely, or justly, be made. In addition to the rapid increase in the number of pauper patients, constantly occurring, there yet remains much work to be done, in the way of out door improvements in the erection of a suitable iron railing across the entire front, from the corner of the wall on the East side to that on the West. To extend the wall on that line would mar the ap-



pearance of the institution very much, and give it the air of a prison. The grading, levelling, laying out and planting the grounds; the construction of indispensable sewers and drains; the erection of new fences for dividing the yards occupied by different classes of patients; the erection of a suitable smoke house, stables and barn, all much needed; and many things of minor character, but by no means unimportant. For the accomplishment of all of which, however, we do not ask or expect to ask the appropriation of a single dollar, if the Legislature will but continue to make, for a few years, the same regular annual appropriations, as were made at the last session. In that event we very confidently believe that by great care and economy, we shall be able to save enough, gradually to effect all the necessary improvements above mentioned.

The amount received during the fiscal year just closed, commencing Oct. 2nd, 1858, and ending Oct. 1st, 1859, may be thus stated, viz :

From State Treasury for support &c.,.....	\$14,323 32
“ “ “ for salaries of Trustees and Treas. Sub. Officers, Attd'ts and S'v'ts hire,.....	10,000 00
Balance in hands of Treas. as per last report,.	224 55
Received from pay patients,.....	13,664 66
	<hr/>
	\$38,212 53

Which has been disbursed as follows, viz :

For subsistence,.....	\$14,433 33
“ Bedding and clothing,.....	5,551 83
“ Improvements and repairs,.....	3,077 96
“ Household and Kitchen Furniture,.....	905 88
“ Medical Supplies,.....	787 35
“ Attendants and servant hire, beyond ap- propriation for quarterage,.....	1,579 84
“ Miscellaneous Expenditures,.....	1,541 51
	<hr/>
	\$37,877 60



Amount paid quarterage by the Treasurer being salaries of Trustees and Tr., Sub. Officers, and hire of attendants and Servants,.. \$10,000 00

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\$37,877 60

Remaining in the hands of the Steward  
\$50 39, and of B. P. Stubbs, Treasu-  
\$284 54,-----

\$334 93

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\$38,212 53

Every dollar of debt being paid.

Of patients, from whom, any revenue to the institution is derived, we have, one paying \$450 per annum, four, \$350, twenty seven, \$250, twenty, \$125, two, \$100, one, \$50, one, \$14, one \$12, one, \$10. Those paying less than \$250 per annum, do so under the certificate of the Court, as authorised by law.

The provisos of the last Legislature, have been complied with, except the third, which was deemed inexpedient. It would be an unprecedented offense, to the feelings of those who have the misfortune to have some member of their family in this condition to publish the fact to the world, and would effectually close our doors, against that class of persons. All persons who desire the details which it seems were sought to be obtained, can find them embraced in the regular quarterly reports made to His Excellency the Governor, or in copies of those reports, on file in the Office at the Asylum. The Superintendent has always, regularly published a full account current of all *his* receipts and expenditures. If the proviso referred to the receipts and expenditures of the Steward, to publish a mere list of the vouchers could be of no service to any one, to publish the thousands of items contained in them would for valid reasons, be very injudicious, and could only serve greatly to enhance the cost of printing. The Stewards vouchers, are subject to the regular inspection of the Board of Trustees, the Treasurer of the institution, His Excellency the Governor, if he desires it, and the Legislative Committee. Which we presume will fully cover the objects of the proviso.



Statement of number &c., of patients in the Asylum, during the year ending October the first, 1859.

There remained at the commencement of the year, October second, 1858.

Male patients	116
Female, “	104
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	220

There have been received during the year,

Male patients,	52
Female “	36
	<hr/>
	88

There were in the Asylum during the year,

Male patients,	168
Female “	140
	<hr/>
	308

of whom thirty two have been discharged, twenty one died, and one eloped.

There now remain in the institution, Oct. 2nd, 1859.

Male patients,	140
Female “	114
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	254

The average number of residents in the Asylum, during the past year, including patients of all classes, Officers, Attendants, Servants and all laborers employed by us, 334

Average daily cost of subsistence of each, eleven and one half cents.

Statement of articles *pertaining* to *subsistence*, which have been consumed at the Asylum during the past year.

Bacon, (or its equivalent in fresh meats,) 63.875 lbs.

Fish [salt.] 5 bbls.

Corn (including all used, 750 bush. made here, 3.354 bus.



Fodder (1000 lbs made here,)	10.810 lbs.
Brown Sugar,	5.800 lbs.
Crushed “	657 “
Coffee,	3.000 “
Tea,	100 “
Rice,	2300 “
Wheat Flour,	20.300 “
Soda or other Crackers,	198 “
Molasses, (including 360 gal. Syrup made here;)	1260 gals
Lard, (including 1250 lbs. made here,)	3500 lbs
Butter,	1581 lbs
Cheese,	437 lbs
Poultry and Eggs, to the amount of	\$303 08
Fruits of different kinds,	145 79

In the foregoing statement the vegetables poultry, eggs, milk &c., produced at the Asylum, are not included.

Statement of the value of labor of Officers, attendants, inmates and servants, (independent of regular duties of Officers Attendants and servants,) with value of products of farm and garden at ordinary prices, \$6,474 75

In the female department, there have been made during the year 3,627 pieces of clothing and bedding, 1250 lbs., lard and 10,000 lbs. soft soap.

The regular appropriations of the last Legislature will suffice, but for the reasons before stated cannot yet, justly or safely be diminished. They may be thus stated:

Salary of Supt. and Resident Physician	\$1,800
Salaries of Trustees and Treasurer, Sub.	
Officers, Attendants and hire of Servants	10,000
For support of pauper patients,	15,000
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	\$26,800

I have now I believe furnished every thing that may be necessary to a proper understanding of the condition, management and future prospects, of the institution, with my views upon these subjects. If additional information is wanted upon any point, I will most cheerfully afford any in my power.



In conclusion I would most gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the Ministers connected with Oglethorpe University, and those in charge of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal Churches in Milledgeville, for their great kindness in giving us their services in our chapel. And I would tender our sincere thanks to the Editors of the following papers who have generously given us regularly their several publications. The Federal Union, and Recorder, Milledgeville; Constitutionalist, Field and Fireside, Chronicle and Sentinel, and Dispatch, Augusta; Republican, Savannah; Telegraph, Christian Index and Messenger, Macon; Times and Corner Stone Columbus; Argus, Bainbridge; Patriot, Albany; Empire State and American Union, Griffin; Upson Pilot, Thomaston; Intelligencer, Crusader and American, Atlanta; Courier and Southerner, Rome; North Georgia Times Dalton; Southern Christian Advocate and Southern Presbyterian, Charleston, S. C.; Floridian and Journal, Tallahassee, Fla.

These papers are of more value to our unfortunate charge than the benevolent donors can readily imagine, unless it was in their power to see the interest manifested in them, and how pleasantly they occupy the minds of very many, who otherwise would be brooding over the distressing delusions that often render them miserable. A number of them inquire regularly for the papers, from the vicinity of their homes. There are other papers in the State which we would be pleased to add to the list.

With profound gratitude to God, for the mercies and blessings of the past, and earnestly imploring His protection and guidance in the future; and sincerely tendering my heartfelt thanks to all who have in any manner aided in my efforts for the amelioration of the sad condition of my charge, and the elevation of the character of the institution.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. GREEN.



STATEMENT of the annual average cost of support, care,  
 &c. of each patient, in every different institution for the  
 cure of the insane in the United States, including every  
 expenditure (in the regular operation of the institution) for  
 any purpose whatever.

2212 00	McLean Asylum, near Boston, Mass.
227 00	" " Friends " Franklin, Penn.
260 00	Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane
222 00	Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum
217 00	" " " " Massachusetts
219 00	" " " " Pennsylvania
219 00	" " " " New York
202 00	" " " " Maryland
202 00	" " " " Indiana
200 00	" " " " Central Ohio
	Gov't Hospital for the Insane, Washington
200 00	" " " " Dist. Columbia
187 00	Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence
181 00	Bellevue Hospital, New York
150 00	South Carolina State Lunatic Asylum
179 00	" " " " Ohio Southern
179 00	" " " " Tennessee
172 00	" " " " Western Penn.
172 00	" " " " Western Ky.
162 00	" " " " North Carolina
150 00	" " " " Georgia



*STATEMENT of the annual average cost of support, care, &c., of each patient, in twenty different institutions for the care of the insane in the United States. Including every expenditure (in the regular operations of the institution,) for any purpose whatever.*

McLean Asylum, near Boston, Mass.,	\$312 00
Friends " Frankford, Penn.,	287 00
Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane,	260 00
Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum,	222 00
Massachusetts " " "	217 00
Pennsylvania " " "	210 00
New York " " "	210 00
Maryland " " "	208 00
Indiana " " "	205 00
Central Ohio " " "	200 00
Gov't Hospital for the insane, Washington, Dist. Columbia,	200 00
Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence,	187 00
Retreat, Hartford Conn.,	181 00
South Carolina State Lunatic Asylum,	180 00
Ohio Southern " " "	179 00
Tennessee " " "	179 00
Western Penn., " " "	175 00
Western Ky. " " "	175 00
North Carolina " " "	168 00
Georgia " " "	156 00

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Dr. A. P. ESTILL, Treasurer, State Lunatic Asylum

1882	Oct. 2	Balance on hand	244.32
1882	Dec. 31	Rec'd from Sup't. for support of	1,555.35
1882	Dec. 31	Rec'd from Sup't. for support of	1,555.35
1882	Jan. 4	Rec'd from St. Tr. on quarter	2,500.00
1882	Feb. 6	" " " " " "	2,500.00
1882	Mar. 23	" " " " " "	2,500.00
1882	April 1	pay for clothing past yr.	4,732.67
1882	" 2	St. Tr. on quarter	2,500.00
1882	May 31	" " " " " "	2,500.00
1882	June 27	" " " " " "	2,500.00
1882	July 1	pay for clothing past yr.	2,500.00
1882	" 1	St. Tr. on quarter	2,500.00
1882	Aug. 10	" " " " " "	2,500.00
1882	Oct. 1	pay for clothing past yr.	1,504.32
1882	" 1	St. Tr. on quarter	2,500.00
1882	" 1	" " " " " "	1,000.00
1882	" 1	support acct.	4,732.67
1882	" 1	draw for overpay	659.48
1882	" 1	month on quarter	659.48
1882	" 1		244.32

Oct. 2 Balance on hand 244.32



DR. *B. P. STUBBS, Treasurer State Lunatic*

1858.

October 2.	Balance in hand,	\$ 224 55
Dec'r 31.	Rec'd from pay patients during past quarter,	3,892 72
	Rec'd from Supt. bal. on Improv't act.,	1,555 39

1859.

Jan. 4.	Rec'd from St. Tr. on quarterage,	2,500 00
Feb. 5.	" " " " support acct.,	2,501 91
Mar. 23.	" " " " " "	3,759 91
April 1.	" " pay pat's during past qr.	4,732 67
" 8.	" " St. Tr. on quarterage,	2,500 00
May 21.	" " " " support acct.,	275 00
June 27.	" " " " improv't acct.,	3,000 00
July 1.	" " pay pa'ts during past qr.	3,434 90
" 1.	" " St. Tr. on quarterage.	2,500 00
Aug. 16.	" " " " support acct.	3,040 36
Oct'r 1.	" " pay pa'ts during past qr.	1,604 37
" 1.	" " St. Tr. on quarterage,	2,500 00
" 1.	" " " " Impr't acct,	1,000 00
" 1.	" " " " support acct.,	4,745 79
	" " Steward for overpay- ment on quarterage,	552 46

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\$44,320 03

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1859.

Oct. 2.	Balance on hand,	284 54
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*Asylum, in account with State of Georgia.*

Cr.

1858.

Dec. 31.	Paid Supt. on impr'ment acct, No. 1	150	46
	" Steward on support acct, "	2	1,781 69

1859.

Jan. 1.	" Quarterage,	" 3	2,650 25
" 11.	" Steward on support acct, "	4	630 00
" 31.	" " " " "	5	523 00
Feb. 19.	" " " " "	6	3,459 94
Mar. 19.	" Smith & Gonder,	" 7	53 25
" 24.	" Steward on sup. acct.,	" 8	3,759 91
April 1.	" " " "	" 9	2,174 81
" 4.	" Quarterage,	" 10	2,664 83
May 14.	" Steward on support acct, "	11	2,500 00
" 14.	" Supt. on improv't. acct,	" 12	500 00
June 25.	" " " " "	" 13	3,000 00
July 1.	" Steward on support acct, "	14	3,426 85
" 8.	" Quarterage,	" 15	2,750 55
Aug. 27.	" Steward on support acct.,	" 16	3,048 41
Sept. 22.	" Supt. on improv't acct.	" 17	900 00
Oct. 1.	" Steward on support acct.,	" 18	1,604 37
" 1.	" Supt. on improv't acct.,	" 19	1,000 00
" 1.	" Quarterage,	" 20	2,711 38
" 1.	" Steward on support acct.,		4,745 79
	Balance on hand,		284 54

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 \$44,320 03

Respectfully submitted by

B. P. STUBBS,

October 2nd., 1859.

*Treasurer.*

We have examined the foregoing account current, and find it correct.

D. C. CAMPBELL, } Trustees L. A.  
MILLER GRIEVE, }

October 2d, 1856.



Dr.		THOMAS F. GREEN, Supt., in account			
1858.					
October 2.	Balance on hand,				\$1,555 39
Dece'r. 31.	Received of B. P. Stubbs, Tr.,				150 46
1859.					
May 14.	"	"	"	"	500 00
June 25.	"	"	"	"	3,000 00
Sept. 22.	"	"	"	"	900 00
Oct'r 1.	"	"	"	"	1,000 00
					<hr/>
					\$7,105 85

1859.					
October 2.	Balance in hand,				\$186 08

244.420 88

B. P. STUBBS  
Treasurer

We have examined the foregoing account current, and find it correct.  
D. G. CAMPBELL,  
Trustees L. A.

October 24, 1859



with Trustees State Lunatic Asylum.

Cr.

1858.

October 3.	Paid Caraker, Fair & Co., No.	1	11	20
" 28.	" A. Devereux,	" 2	45	00
Nov'r 4.	" Eli McConnell,	" 3	1,000	00
" 13.	" Frank Griffin,	" 4	17	25
" 17.	" James P. Johnson,	" 5	29	35
Dec'r 31.	" B. P. Stubbs,	" 6	1,555	39

1858.

Jan'y 1.	" J. G. Fowler,	" 7	47	66
" 1.	" Charles Parsons,	" 8	429	00
May 18.	" Erasmus Vaughn,	" 9	50	00
" 28.	" Patrick Long,	" 10	27	50
June 20.	" Charles Parsons,	" 11	429	00
" 30.	" M. & E. Railroad,	" 12	135	00
" 29.	" W. T. Mullally,	" 13	1,000	00
July 13.	" T. H. Psalmonds,	" 14	40	42
" 21.	" J. Duffley,	" 15	50	00
" 25.	" R. H. Ramsay,	" 16	250	00
" 30.	" M. Dougherty,	" 17	20	00
Aug. 16.	" L. B. Morse	" 18	40	00
	" John Walsh,	" 19	10	00
	" R. H. Ramsay,	" 20	150	00
" 18.	" J. Duffley,	" 21	50	00
" 22.	" E. T. Alling,	" 22	75	00
" 24.	" John Riordan,	" 23	20	00
" 30.	" C. Sheridan,	" 24	25	00
Sept. 1.	" J. Duffley,	" 25	20	00
" 9.	" John Leary,	" 26	20	00
" 12.	" R. H. Ramsay,	" 27	63	00
" 19.	" John Walsh,	" 28	10	00
" 20.	" W. T. Mullally,	" 29	250	00
" 22.	" E. T. Alling,	" 30	1,000	00
" 23.	" John Riordan,	" 31	50	00
	Balance on hand,		186	08

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\$7,105 85

We have examined the foregoing account current, and find it correct, and supported by proper vouchers.

D. C. CAMPBELL, } Trustees L. A.  
MILLER GRIEVE. }

October 2d., 1859.



